



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—October 18, 1912.

WHAT THEY PROMISE TO DO.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

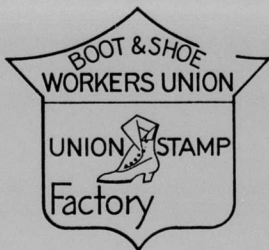
THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

THE PROBLEM OF THE CITY.

THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY QUESTION.

THE JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XI.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1912.

No. 36

WHAT THEY PROMISE TO DO FOR LABOR

Replies of candidates to questions asked by the legislative conference representing organized labor of California:

Questions Submitted to Candidates for Congress.

1. Will you support H. R. 23189, relating to injunctions in labor disputes and agreements among workingmen and farmers?

This bill permits employees to combine in order to lessen hours, increase wages, or better their conditions; also permits agriculturists and horticulturists to combine to fix prices on their products, and forbids the issuance of injunctions in all above-mentioned cases.

2. Will you support H. R. 23635, the Injunction Limitation Bill?

This bill amends the existing law so that no injunction shall be issued without previous notice and opportunity for a hearing. Only in case of irreparable injury to property may a preliminary injunction be issued without notice, but such preliminary injunction will be dissolved if a hearing is not had within the time specified in the order. It permits peaceful picketing, even near place of work or business, and corrects many of the abuses of past injunction practice of the Federal courts.

3. Will you support H. R. 5601, the Convict Labor Bill?

This bill provides that convict-made goods transported from one State to another shall be subject to the laws of the latter State, as if manufactured in said State. At present convict-made goods are shipped freely into California, and the State is powerless to prevent it.

Replies of Candidates for Congress.

Fourth Congressional District.

Julius Kahn (R.)—Says he favors such legislation, but does not answer specifically.

Bert Schlesinger (D.)—Answers each question: Yes.

Norman W. Pendleton (S.)—Answers each question: Yes.

Fifth Congressional District.

John I. Nolan (R.)—Answers each question: Yes.

Stephen V. Costello (D.)—Answers each question: Yes.

E. L. Reguin (S.)—Answers each question: Yes.

Record of Julius Kahn in Congress.

1. January 27, 1906—Repeal of Federal eight-hour law on the Isthmus of Panama. This bill was opposed by labor, but passed the House. Kahn is recorded as not voting.

2. December 6, 1906—Anti-compulsory pilotage bill by Littlefield of Maine. Was opposed by labor and failed to pass the House. Kahn voted No.

3. February 18, 1907—Hours of service for railroad employees. A substitute for this measure by Esch of Wisconsin was put to a vote under suspension of rules, which required a two-thirds majority. Substitute was opposed by labor and failed to pass. Kahn is recorded as not voting on the substitute.

4. March 1, 1907—Ship subsidy bill. Was opposed by labor, but passed the House. Kahn voted Aye, a bad vote.

5. April 6, 1908—Employers' liability bill, af-

fecting interstate railroad employees. Was favored by labor and passed the House with but one dissenting vote. Kahn voted Aye.

6. May 9, 1908—Child labor bill for District of Columbia. Favored by labor, passed the House unanimously. Kahn voted Aye.

7. May 11, 1908—Joint resolution disapproving of certain laws of New Mexico. Among other things such disapproval would restore right to actions for damages in certain cases of personal injuries to workmen. Labor favored this resolution, which passed the House. Kahn voted Aye.

8. December 12, 1908—Compulsory investigation of labor disputes. Opposed by labor, and failed to pass. Kahn voted No.

9. June 21, 1910—On a question to indorse the so-called Hughes amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill, to exempt labor from prosecutions under the anti-trust law, a vote passed the House instructing its conferees with the Senate to insist on the incorporation of this amendment. Labor favored this action. Kahn is recorded as not voting on this question to instruct.

On June 23, 1910, the House reversed itself and agreed to eliminate the Hughes amendment. On this final vote, Kahn is recorded as not voting.

10. March 28, 1912—Esch's anti-phosphorous bill. This bill was designed to protect match workers against a disease known as "phossy-jaw." Favored by labor and passed the House. Kahn is recorded as not voting.

11. April 2, 1912—Children's bureau bill. Was favored by labor. Kahn is recorded as not voting.

12. May 13, 1912—Popular election of United States Senators. Kahn voted Aye.

13. May 14, 1912—Clayton injunction bill. Acceptable to the A. F. of L. Limits the issuance of injunctions. Kahn is recorded as not voting.

14. July 17, 1912—Clayton contempt bill. Regulates the procedure of courts in cases of direct and indirect contempts. Favored by labor, and passed the House. Kahn answered "present" but did not vote.

Questions Submitted to Candidates for the State Senate and the Assembly.

1. Are you in favor of strengthening the existing women's eight-hour law by extending it to cannery workers and other exempted classes?

2. Are you in favor of a better enforcement of all labor laws, particularly the women's eight-hour law and child-labor laws, and with this end in view to enlarge the State Bureau of Labor Statistics by adding a sufficient number of deputies and creating a legal department as an auxiliary of the bureau?

3. Are you in favor of establishing State employment bureaus and further restriction and supervision of private employment bureaus?

4. Are you in favor of curbing the power of judges to issue injunctions in labor disputes?

5. Are you in favor of remedying the unemployment evil and giving more attention to the condition of our alien and migratory population?

6. Are you in favor of establishing compulsory compensation together with a State insurance system to indemnify employees against accidental injuries or death?

7. Are you in favor of an efficient system for the inspection of weights and measures?

8. Are you in favor of improving sanitary conditions in all places of employment?

Replies of Candidates for Senate.

Nineteenth Senatorial District.

Edward I. Wolfe (R.)—Does not answer specifically, but says: "I shall continue to do as I have done for the last 16 years: support every measure which will benefit the condition of the laboring classes, and shall also support a bill for an efficient system for the inspection of weights and measures, which bill I expect to introduce myself, if elected." One bad vote at the last session; voted against the free text books in public schools.

Edwin E. Grant (D.)—Answers questions numbered 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, and 8: Yes. Replies to No. 4: "It is highly unjust for judges to discriminate against labor in industrial disputes." (This reply is deemed evasive.) Replies to No. 6: "I favor any law which will safeguard the workers' rights and indemnity in case of accident or death, where such legislation can be enacted to the advantage of labor and not exorbitant to the employer." (Answer deemed favorable but indefinite, therefore evasive.)

W. S. Vanderburgh (S.)—Refers to his record in the Oregon Legislature at the same time W. S. U'Ren was a member thereof. Guarantees: "That I shall work for the cause of the laborer until he shall receive the full product of his labor."

Twenty-first Senatorial District.

Fred C. Gerdes (R.)—Answers each question: Yes. No bad vote in the Assembly last session; see "Votes Against Labor."

Joseph J. McShane (D.)—1. I am, as to cannery workers, and as to the other exempted classes, as their proper protection and that of the industries employing them may require. (Answer deemed evasive.) Answers Yes to the remaining questions, excepting No. 4, to which he replies: "I favor a preliminary hearing upon the merits before the issuance of an injunction in all cases." (Answer deemed unsatisfactory, as only meeting one phase of the question.)

Emil Liess (S.)—Answers each question: Yes.

Twenty-third Senatorial District.

Thomas F. Finn (R.)—Answers each question: Yes. One bad vote at the last session; voted against free text books in public schools.

James H. Ferren (D.)—Answers each question: Yes.

Rollar Allen (S.)—Answers each question: Yes.

Replies of Candidates for Assembly.

Twenty-first Assembly District.

Walter A. McDonald (R.)—Answers each question: Yes. No bad vote at the last session.

James W. Farrell (D.)—Answers each question: Yes.

Isaac Sturza (S.)—Answers each question: Yes.

Twenty-second Assembly District.

William P. Kennedy (R.)—1: Yes. 2: Yes. 3: Yes, with preference for positions to be given those having families, and residents of the State for a number of years. 4: Seems favorable, though uncertain how far he will go. 5: Yes. 6: Favors compulsory compensation, but says nothing about State insurance (probably by oversight, as otherwise compulsory compensation

(Continued on page 6.)

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

By Theodore Johnson.

While it is thus extremely difficult to answer the preliminary question as to what constitutes a living wage, it is practically impossible to answer the further question as to whether the wage earners as a class now receive a living wage. The data to determine this point conclusively are not available.

For Massachusetts, statistics of wages are given in the annual reports on the "Statistics of Manufactures," issued by the State Bureau of Statistics. The report for 1908 shows that the average yearly earnings for 575,997 wage earners reported as employed in manufacturing industries throughout the State were \$510.71. The report groups wage earners in three classes, according to the amount of the weekly wages, namely: First, the high-wage class, consisting of wage earners paid \$12 a week and over; second, the medium-wage class, those paid from \$8 to \$12; third, the low-wage class, those receiving less than \$8. Taking the whole body of wage earners, we find that out of the whole number of 575,997 workers, 182,496, or 31.68 per cent, were in the high-wage class; 206,723, or 35.89 per cent, in the medium-wage class; and 186,778, or 32.43 per cent, in the low-wage class. These averages include both males and females, and adults and minors, and therefore these general averages do not afford a fair basis for determining the proportion of the wage earners actually in receipt of a living wage. If \$600 be taken as representing the minimum living wage for a workingman with a family of five, then clearly the living wage for minors, for women, for unmarried adults and for married adults with small families, is somewhat lower than this amount. Consequently, general averages that include not only the wages of married adults, but also of unmarried adults, of women and of minors, do not afford a satisfactory basis for drawing conclusions regarding the proportion of the workers receiving a living wage. A nearer approximation to the true condition may be reached if, instead of taking all workers in a mass, we select merely the adult males as a basis for estimating the proportion of adequately-paid workers.

The figures of weekly wages of adult males in the above report for 1908 show that out of a total of 371,156 adult males for whom returns were made, 48.35 per cent were in the high-wage class, 38.39 per cent were in the medium-wage class; and only 13.26 per cent were in the low-wage class. This showing is naturally more favorable than that for the whole body of workers. Notwithstanding these figures it is extremely hazardous to form any conclusion on the point of estimating the proportion of workers receiving a living wage. The figures given merely indicate the broad result that a large portion of the workers do not receive a living wage. Until statistics are had showing the number of workers in each class and the proportion of males, females, married and unmarried adults, and the number of dependents of each worker, it is almost futile to make an estimate as to the proportion of workers that do and do not receive a living wage. There is not a single State in the Union that affords any such statistics, wherefore this question must be held as unsettled and any estimates now made must be deemed merely speculative.

Another question that calls for consideration in this connection of wages and pensions is the probable effect of any pension or insurance system upon the rate of wages. The assertion has been made that the payments to pension or insurance funds must all come out of wages in the long run, even if in the first instance they are contributed partly or wholly by the employers or by the State. The theory is that competition in the labor market will, in the end, reduce wages by an amount equivalent to the pension or insurance subsidy from employers or State.

The case of (1) contributions to pension or insurance funds by employers and that of (2) contributions by the State are somewhat different and should be considered separately.

The view that the burden of employers' contributions will be shifted on the workingman by reduction of wages, is thus stated by President Hadley of Yale:

"The payments to the insurance funds must chiefly, if not wholly, come out of wages. Even though they be nominally levied on the employer, he is compelled by competition with other employers not subject to this levy, to reduce in corresponding degree the wages he pays. If the workman receives less wages, he must either consume less or save less. So far as he economizes on useless articles of consumption, the insurance fund thus created represents a positive gain to the community, providing for the workman's support in the future without causing any corresponding general loss or drain in the present. But if he economizes on articles that are necessary or useful to his well-being or that of his family, he lessens his own labor power and that of his children, and diminishes rather than increases the general ability of the community for maintaining the necessary burdens of poor relief. If, finally, he makes these payments out of money that he otherwise would have saved, he transfers the provision for his support from his own shoulders to that of a public organization. He becomes less self-supporting."

Above argument is based on the assumption that the employers who have to pay pension or insurance contributions are in all cases actually subject to competition with other employers not thus burdened. This would probably hold true of any American State adopting an insurance system like the German. The tendency would be to reduction of wages, as argued by President Hadley.

In Germany, however, the rate of wages has actually risen instead of fallen since the introduction of compulsory old-age insurance. There the cost has certainly not come out of wages in any large part. The burden of supporting the insurance system has been divided between the State, the employer and the employed, in what proportion it is impossible to state exactly.

In determining the likelihood of reduction of wages under the operation of a pension or insurance system, supported wholly or partly by contributions from employers, account must be taken of the social conditions of the wage earners, particularly the education and the organization of the working class, and of the state of public opinion as affecting the ability of the class to resist pressure on the wage rate. It must further be considered whether any increase of efficiency on the part of labor may be expected to result from the pension or insurance system, as an offset of any tendency toward wage reduction.

(Continued next week.)

RACETRACK GAMBLING.

By Franklin Hichborn.

Up to the present time, not one newspaper in California has come out in favor of the racetrack gambling bill that has, by trickery and misrepresentation, been placed on the ballot to be voted upon at the general election in November; no political party has indorsed it; legitimate sportsmen and sportsmen's publications are repudiating it; from one end of the State to the other the people are organizing to bring about its defeat. The supporters of the measure, their trickery exposed, themselves and their misrepresentation made ridiculous, are not having much to say in the open.

The Progressive Republicans convention inserted a plank in their platform setting forth that the Progressive wing of the party is "opposed to any measures that tend in any manner

to legalize or revive racetrack gambling." The Democrats are even more emphatic.

"We are opposed," reads the Democratic plank on this subject, "to the initiated measure which, under a false heading, proposes to permit a revival of racetrack gambling, and we protest against the revival of racetrack gambling in this State in any guise."

"We are earnestly opposed," say the Socialists in their platform, "to the initiative measure to be voted upon at the November election, which, under the pretense of encouraging horse racing, is in reality intended to legalize race-track gambling, and we urge all citizens to vote against this vicious measure."

The Taft Republicans in their platform strongly protest against the gamblers' attempt to revive a form of gambling which has been repudiated.

Thus, Democrat and Republican, Progressive and Reactionary, unite in condemning the measure which the gambling element is scheming to have enacted into law.

With racetrack gambling eliminated, it is now possible to have legitimate racing and successful fairs. With the blight of racetrack gambling upon State and District Fairs, they have been failures in the past, and would, the fair managers recognize, prove failures in the future.

The publications devoted to clean sports are also denouncing the bill, and advising the public to vote against it. Horsemen, in addition to their objection to the gambling features of the bill, are opposed to the provision which permits race meetings of 100 days' duration. Applied to the Northern part of the State, a racing club could race at Tanforan for 100 days and 100 days at Emeryville each year, in reality a 200 days' season. The 1907-8 season at Emeryville lasted 180 days. Horsemen as distinguished from gamblers, condemn long race meetings. "Any organization that conducts a race meeting 100 days in the year," says "Wheel and Saddle," "is not organized to improve any breed of horses, but solely to make a profit out of the gambling that will be done on these races. Continuous racing," "Wheel and Saddle" goes on to say, "brings about cheap races for poor horses, and is the chief cause of the 'dope' evil, which has done incalculable injury to the thoroughbreds."

"The bill," says "Wheel and Saddle," in putting its final stamp of disapproval upon this gambling measure, "was not drawn up by the harness-horse people, but by a coterie who wish to revive the old order of things at Emeryville."

Such is the opinion of clean sportsmen of the initiated gambling law.

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must
fit*

How often you have thought to yourself these very words—"it must fit." How often you got a Suit that didn't Suit because it didn't fit.

IT MUST FIT—and you are the judge—
We make good clothes because we want good customers—want them always—try us once.

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THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

By Dr. G. R. Hubbell.

There are so many factors entering into the physical life of man, and his social environment is so complex, that it is difficult to formulate general rules suitable for the guidance of every one. "What is one man's medicine is another man's poison," and one individual might thrive in an environment and under conditions that would completely undermine and destroy the health of another.

In our dealings with the question of maintenance of health we must not lose sight of the part which heredity plays in our physical make-up. Heredity is one of the most potent factors in evolution, and the inheritance of physical characteristics probably determines to a greater or less extent our vulnerability to certain infections and to early general degenerative changes.

Great men and women of the world, as a rule, are the progeny of greatness, although occasionally a genius will spring from low-grade stock. Under such conditions if the history is carried back far enough a higher strain will be found somewhere along the line. Natural law is rather against a mongrel occurring in a thoroughbred herd, or a thoroughbred among mongrels; although in many instances there seems to be a harking backward and a complete reversion to a primitive type.

A magnificent Durham bull, one fine morning, was quietly grazing in a field, when he was observed by a man who was passing. The man went to the fence near which the bull was feeding, gazed at him admiringly, commenting audibly upon his fine points, exclaimed: "What a magnificent animal! Really, nothing could be nearer perfect in his species."

The bull turned his head, gazed at the man pityingly, and much to his amazement, replied: "Yes, you poor little degenerate shrimp, I am a fine animal, but if half as much pains had been taken in selecting your father and mother as were taken in choosing mine, you'd have been a fine animal yourself instead of a measly, little, two-legged nothing."

Inbreeding, unbridled indulgence in vices, idleness, alcoholism and crime leave their physical imprints upon the offspring. Indiscriminate marriage, regardless of physical defects or hereditary, mental and moral tendencies, is productive of a progeny which falls a ready victim to disease under the temptation and vicissitudes of life. There is a constant stream of degenerate types floating upon the surface of society for which our social system is directly responsible. They make up the great mass of the population, which finally become wards of the State, and they play an important role in the dissemination of preventable diseases.

The modern idea of "sewing wild oats" and "the high life" is a production of the speed-burning "tendency of the age." It appeals to that which is most sordid in man's make-up, and lays the foundation for a train of moral degenerative changes and disease. The young man who imagines that a certain amount of "night life" is necessary to his future success is laboring under a misconception of the truth for which he or his future offspring will pay with compound interest, and the father or mother who condones this sort of thing is an accessory after the fact and equally guilty with the offender.

Any social code that permits the youth to roam at large over the fields of licentiousness, and knowingly smiles at his moral turpitude, considering it essential to his physical well-being and future manliness; that condones the sexual offenses of men generally and condemns the same delinquencies in women; that caters to the fads of the red-light district and encourages their pseudo respectability by introducing into the homes and social gatherings their distinctive creations in the form of dances that give un-

limited license to the younger generation to indulge in late hours, lack of rest, excesses of all kinds and alcoholism, is treading upon dangerous ground and blazing a trail over which the unthinking, unreasoning youth of the future will find easy access to the fields which lead to moral degradation and physical weakness.

We have but to stand upon one of our prominent street corners and watch the ebb and flow of the tide of humanity to be impressed with the physical deterioration of the race. Visit the cafes in the afternoon and evening, and incidentally the Barbary Coast as well, and the tendency of the younger generation is apparent. We cannot deny the fact that these pathological conditions of the social body have a deleterious effect upon the physical status of the people, and in order to eliminate them their source should be considered, their effect upon subsequent generations measured, and the delinquencies of the social system which produces them corrected.

Under all circumstances it should be the object of every man and woman, both as a matter of pride and in consideration of future generations, to keep themselves in the best possible physical condition. A good, strong, healthy body, a sound, well developed brain to think with, and rich, clear blood to feed it upon is a fortification against the evils that beset life's pathway.

Moderation in all things is the keynote to health. Freedom from overwork and worry, a moderate amount of exercise, fresh pure air at all times, a sufficient amount of nourishing food, the requisite hours of sleep and the avoidance of alcohol and various other vices all tend toward longevity, and places the human economy upon a resistant basis which enables it to successfully destroy any disease germ with which it may come in contact.

VOTE THE SOCIALIST TICKET.

By Norman Duxbury.

Because Socialism means for you and your children that all things necessary to life should be owned and controlled by society. These necessities, the land and forces of nature that have been woven into the lyric fact we call machines, are our social heritage from the culture of the ages. No one man created them; nor has any right to them. They were created by all past society and are the heritage and right of every child that is born today—a right proclaimed by the fact of its existence, that it may live.

Nature is broad and rich; millions of acres lie untilled; mines of untold wealth are yet untouched; miles of forest await the woodman's axe; garden, fruit and grazing lands waste with weeds; and even by city streets are hundreds of vacant lots. Everything needed for the happiness and well-being of man is supplied by the Creator for the free and equal use of all, and if a few men have monopolized these things, they are perverting the purpose of creation, which results in misery and degradation for the masses of mankind.

This is a bondholders' government, and governments are always for the benefit of those doing the governing. When the Republican party came into power there were no millionaires and no paupers, but today millionaires are numbered by thousands, while the working classes are struggling fiercely against poverty.

In the South, where the Democrats control the State governments, humanity is at its worst. There child-labor flourishes; children with emaciated, misshapen and bloated bodies, and pale, listless, hopeless faces, marked with habitual suffering, having no hope, no love, no happiness, only disease, despair, and death, must choose between this degradation of work or starvation.

Socialism recognizes the shame of private property when it feeds on the needs of others. Today, private ownership of the means of life is

private ownership and traffic in human souls, and the Socialists declare for the social ownership of the means of life in order that humanity may unfold and blossom as the rose.

We cannot believe that homelessness and prostitution are necessary in this wide land of ours, nor that any of the children of men should go hungry in a country that can easily feed them, nor that 30,000 should be killed and over 500,000 injured in our mines and factories each year, nor that death traps should still be inviting disaster like that which struck down 148 lives in the triangle fire, nor is it necessary that boys should labor in coal mines. It is a crime against childhood to place them in canneries, chemical vats and glass factories.

You want to live in a world that hates these things, hates them so that it will abolish them, and to set your faces toward the golden future, where life is more important than profit, in which the mother no longer dreading the future will nurse her babe and laugh at the days to come, where the workers will have homes that are beautiful and secure—the golden tie that binds the happy hours together—and a vote for Socialism means all these things, and more.

God never intended that a few men should own the necessities of the people, and if you love your wife and children and want to give them the finest heritage a man ever gave his loved ones, then stand up like a man. Long enough have you voted for the old parties, too long have you voted away your right to earn an honest living, and by the eternal, though you never did it before, do it now and do it always—Vote the Socialist ticket and vote her straight.

SANITARIANS OF LABOR.

Representatives of the various labor unions in Cincinnati have formed an organization to be known as the "Sanitarians of Organized Labor," the object of which is to spread the gospel of sanitation. The work of the new society will be carried on with the co-operation of the health department. It will begin a systematic study of State laws and city ordinances affecting sanitary matters, and will endeavor to present the knowledge it acquires to the labor unions in the city.

THE BRUSKER SHOE CO.

3015 SIXTEENTH STREET

Has unionized its store and handles
:: ALL UNION STAMPED GOODS ::
 which are sold by UNION CLERKS at
 prices—Men's shoes \$2.50 to \$6; Boys'
 shoes \$1.25 to \$3; Ladies' shoes \$2.50 to \$5;
 Misses' shoes \$1.25 to \$2.50; Children's
 shoes 50c up. We solicit trade from union
:: men and women. ::

W. BRUSKER, Proprietor

VISIT THE**ENGLISH COTTAGE**

JUST COMPLETED ON OUR SECOND FLOOR

FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE**\$150**

Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that
 will look well, wear well and give years
 of service.

Pay \$2 a Week

Sterling Furniture Co.
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would be harsh). 7: Yes. 8: Yes. No bad vote at the last session.

John J. Ford, Jr. (D.)—Answers each question: Yes.

Carl F. Loschenkohl (S.)—Answers each question: Yes.

Twenty-third Assembly District.

James J. Ryan (R.)—Answers each question: Yes. No bad votes at the last session.

John Joseph Bogue (D.)—Answers each question: Yes.

Herman E. Doyal (S.)—1: "Yes, but by a study of the canning season, you should use judgment." (Answer deemed uncertain.) He replies to Nos. 2, 3 and 4 by advocating the establishment of Socialism. Replies specifically Yes to the remaining four questions.

Twenty-fourth Assembly District.

William M. Collins (R.)—Answers each question: Yes.

George M. Wilson (D.)—Answers each question: Yes.

Louis I. Fortin (S.)—Answers each question: Yes.

Twenty-fifth Assembly District.

Geo. M. Hench (R.)—Answers each question: Yes.

William C. McCarthy (D.)—Answers each question: Yes.

Michael F. Heaney (S.)—Answers favorably to the questions while holding Socialism the only program worthy of consideration by wage workers.

Twenty-sixth Assembly District.

William B. Bush (R.)—Answers each question: Yes.

Ray Elric Brouillet (D.)—1: I am, as to the cannery workers and to the other exempt classes as their proper protection and that of the industries employing them may require. (Deemed uncertain.) Answers Yes to the remaining questions excepting No. 4, to which he replies: "I favor a preliminary hearing upon the merits before the issuance of an injunction in all cases." (This answer is incomplete as it touches only on a single phase of the question.)

Mads Peter Christensen (S.)—Answers each question: Yes.

Twenty-seventh Assembly District.

J. E. White (R.)—Answers each question Yes, excepting No. 6, to which he answers: No. (Is the only legislative candidate who has given a direct no to this question.)

Edward P. Walsh (D.)—No reply. No bad vote at last session. See "Votes Against Labor."

Helen Wilsley Hall (S.)—Answers each question: Yes.

Twenty-eighth Assembly District.

William S. Scott (R.)—Answers each question: Yes.

Walter T. Lyon (D.)—One bad vote in the Assembly last session; voted against Beatty's amendments to the Welch bill, providing for efficient inspection of weights and measures.

Lizzie Robe (S.)—Answers all questions favorably and advocates numerous radical and advanced measures.

Twenty-ninth Assembly District.

George A. Wentworth (R.)—Answers each question: Yes.

Ignatius A. Richardson (D.)—1: I am, as to cannery workers and as to the other exempted classes, as their proper protection, and that of the industries employing them require. (Deemed uncertain.) Answers Yes to the remaining questions, excepting No. 4, to which he replies: "I favor a preliminary hearing upon the merits before the issuance of an injunction in all cases." (This answer is incomplete as it touches only a single phase of the question.)

K. J. Doyle (S.)—Answers each question: Yes.

Thirtieth Assembly District.

Edward J. D. Nolan (R.)—No reply. No bad vote at the last session.

T. E. Strong (D.)—Answers each question: Yes.

Thomas P. D. Gray (S.)—Answers each question: Yes.

Thirty-first Assembly District.

Milton L. Schmitt (R.)—No reply. No bad vote at last session.

George D. Wise (D.)—Answers each question: Yes.

Adelheid Oswald (S.)—Answers each question: Yes.

Thirty-second Assembly District.

John Gillson (R.)—Answers each question Yes, excepting No. 3, as to which he is uncertain. Seems to favor regulation of private offices so as to aid immigrants after the opening of the Panama Canal, but states nothing that can be interpreted as favoring employment offices conducted by the State.

Arthur L. Shannon (D.)—No reply.

A. K. Gifford (S.)—Answers each question: Yes.

Thirty-third Assembly District.

Victor J. Canepa (R.)—Answers each question: Yes.

John Angus Macauley (D.)—No reply.

Salvatore Schiro (S.)—Answers each question: Yes.

WEB PRESSMEN'S STRIKE.

The Web Pressmen feel, now that the California State Federation of Labor is to take a hand in their controversy, that their chances of winning the fight are greatly improved, and they propose to open up a campaign State-wide in scope to the end that the boycott may be made as effective as possible. They are confident that this plan will result in reducing the circulation many thousands.

The local fight against the paper is being kept up to such an extent that the army of solicitors sent out by the "Examiner," in spite of their fake stories to the people, are unable to gain many new subscribers.

In Chicago the fight is going on in the usual way and there is a rumor in circulation which says Victor Lawson of the "Daily News" and Medill McCormick of the "Tribune" have bought the "Inter-Ocean." It also says the sale was forced in order to avoid a suspension during the pressmen, stereotypers and newsboys' strike. Reports reaching this city from there indicate that the men are all confident of victory.

WANDERING STREET CARS.

There is a street-car strike in Duluth, Minn., and it has assumed a humorous phase. As is well known, wherever street-car companies employ strike breakers, no discipline is possible. The prospects of participating in a strike as a strike breaker appeals to the evil minded from the fact that it means the handling of at least some cash without being held responsible for a strict accounting. In Duluth, however, the strike breakers are having considerable sport by running the cars wherever they see fit, turning down first one street and then another, so that passengers have no assurance in taking their usual cars that they will reach their destination, except by a circuitous route. Intoxicated crews have been reported, and in one instance the police forced two men to leave their car at the barn, and one strike-breaking motorman was arrested for speeding a car through the city. This is another instance of the inconsideration and absolute disregard of street-car companies to the interest of the public.

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THE PROBLEM OF THE CITY.

By Rev. Charles Stelzle.

It requires a fool or a philosopher to prophesy what a generation may bring forth, and one may be about as trustworthy as the other in the matter of venturing an opinion as to the future of the city. It was a titled statistician who reasoned that a city's food supply could not be brought from a greater distance than 35 miles, because this was the traveling limit of cattle, and that this fact would set the bounds of a city's growth. Sir William Petty argued that if London continued to double its population every 40 years, while England doubled its population only once in 360 years, obviously the men on the farms could not possibly supply the city with provisions, as in his day it required one man on the farm for every man in the city. The trouble with Petty was that he based his conclusions upon the supposition that all the factors involved would remain as they were. This is a common fault with many modern sociologists.

Malthus, the great economist, said that the time would undoubtedly come when it would not be possible to supply the world with sufficient food because, while the population was growing in geometrical proportions, food could be produced only in arithmetical ratios. How was he to know that a famous President of the United States would one day seriously discuss the question of race suicide, and that another man, whose name has become almost equally famous, would invent a wonderful harvesting machine which has revolutionized agricultural life and practice.

The problem of the city is by no means a modern one. Nevertheless, the factors which make the city of the twentieth century possible are of recent origin. The same causes which account for the rapidly-growing American cities are responsible for the growth of the cities in foreign lands, for the problem of the city is world-wide. The modern city is the product of the newer civilization. It is the outgrowth of economic and social conditions from which there is no turning back.

In 1800 there were six cities in the United States with a population of 8000 and over, as follows: Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Boston, Charleston and Salem, these cities having a combined population of about 200,000, or less than the total population of Portland, Oregon, which ranks twenty-eighth among the cities of this country. In 1910 there were 2405 places of 2500 inhabitants or more in the United States, which were counted as "urban" or "city," having a combined population of 42,623,383, or 46.3 per cent, as against a rural population of 49,348,883, or 53.7 per cent of the total population.

Men live in cities because they can drain vast areas of surrounding farm lands of their products. Petty's 35-mile limit no longer holds. London today eats grain which was grown in Manitoba. The milk supply area of our great cities covers several hundred miles.

Whatever other causes there may be—and there are many which we cannot enumerate—the social factor is one of the most important with reference to the development of the city. The city provides better educational facilities than does the country. Recreational life is more advantageous. Standards of living are higher. The hours of labor are shorter. There is a better opportunity for social life. These have a strong tendency to draw the country man to the city and to keep the city-bred man there. The cities will unquestionably dominate the nation. What is to be the character of the city in 1920 when it will govern all the people? What will happen when the city out-votes the country?

It seems almost incredible that the grossest forms of immorality should be protected in the first city in America through unscrupulous police officers who are commissioned and maintained to eradicate the evil, but this has come to pass

because we have permitted a corrupt ring to gain control of our municipal life. The average citizen is concerned only when the evil somehow creeps over into his lot. He is not at all interested even though the corruption is eating out the heart of the city's life, provided that it does not seem to injure him. This is one of the gravest perils of the city.

We have permitted land speculators to build our cities for us—men who are interested in their own gain, and nothing else. The greatest peril of the city is not the tenement dwellers. The greatest peril is the smug, self-satisfied middle class, which is quite content with itself and with things as they are. They act as clogs in the wheels of progress. These are the people who must be aroused to a sense of their own personal responsibility.

ETTOR-GIOVANNITTI TRIAL.

The work of selecting a jury to try J. J. Ettore, Arrurro Giovannitti and Joseph Caruso, the I. W. W. leaders charged with the murder of Anna Lopizo at Lawrence, was resumed Monday before Judge Quinn at Salem, Mass.

Whether Anna Lopiza was killed by a stray bullet from the gun of one of her fellow-strikers, as the prosecution charges, or by a policeman or hired detective, as the defense insists, is immaterial to the real issue. The prosecution does not claim that either Ettore or Giovannitti fired the shot or even were near by when it was fired.

But they have found witnesses who may or may not have heard the two leaders use hot language in the early days of last winter's textile strike at Lawrence.

At the Salem courthouse throngs of Italian factory hands from Lawrence and Lynn gathered on the opening day of the trial and cheered Ettore and Giovannitti as they were taken from an old-fashioned hack into the building manacled together.

The defense is in charge of Fred H. Moore of Los Angeles for the I. W. W. and three local attorneys, including George E. Roewer, Jr., of Boston, John P. S. Mahoney, of Lawrence, and W. Scott Peters of Haverhill, former district attorney of Essex County.

Little real progress was made during the week, and there is no telling when the taking of testimony will begin.

SUTTER-STREET ROAD.

Sutter-street cars will probably be running to the ferry by the early part of next week over the outer tracks that have been so long in litigation. The signatures of Mayor Rolph and the officials of the United Railroads will be affixed to the agreement that has been entered into on the recommendation of City Attorney Percy V. Long and adopted by the Board of Supervisors.

A permit has been passed in the Board of Supervisors granting the Sutter-street cars the right to operate over the outer tracks by electricity. This permit will probably go into effect next week and the Sutter-street cars will at once begin to run through to the ferry. The little horse cars will disappear from San Francisco's streets, never to be seen again.

Immediately upon the adoption of an ordinance authorizing the City Attorney to proceed, Percy V. Long will be prepared to go to the Supreme Court and ask for the judgment on the appeal from the decision of Judge Seawell forfeiting the Sutter-street franchise on the outer tracks. In this judgment there will be a slight change from the original decision binding the city and United Railroads to the terms of the stipulation on which the agreement was reached. When the judgment is rendered the litigation will be at an end and the municipal Geary-street road will be free to operate from the ferry to the beach.



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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1912.

GET BUSY—STAND TRUE

The September number of the "American Federationist" ends an editorial by Samuel Gompers with this statement: "Organized labor must see to it that trade union men are nominated and elected to municipal, county and State offices; that trade union men represent its interests in the State Legislature, and in Congress. Let organized labor's slogan live in its deeds—stand faithfully by our friends, oppose and defeat our enemies, whether they be candidates for President, for Congress or other offices, whether executive, legislative or judicial. Get busy. Stand true."

Turn not thine eyes upon the backward way,
Let us look forward into sunny days;
Welcome with joyous heart the victory,
Forget what it has cost thee. —Schiller.

Another jury of starved citizens of Connecticut has rendered judgment against the hatters and in favor of the Loewe Hat Company for \$240,000 under the Sherman anti-trust law. The case, of course, will be appealed to the higher courts.

We are in receipt of a copy of the "Richmond Unionist," a neat eight-page paper edited and published by Harry B. Wise, a member of the Richmond-Martinez Typographical Union and secretary of the Contra Costa Central Labor Council. May success attend his efforts.

Election time is drawing near and it behooves members of unions to make note of the men and measures they desire to vote for. Remember these propositions, which have the indorsement of the labor movement of this city and State: The free textbook amendment, known as the Shanahan amendment; the abolishing of the poll tax; the Carnegie library matter; home rule in taxation; irrigation district bonds. These are very important and should not be forgotten by any voter.

During the past week we saw a communication from a patient at the Napa asylum, in which he said he had been in the State but four days when he was sent, because he was under the influence of liquor, to the asylum. He said he had for more than thirty years been a member of a trade union and hoped something would be done to get him out of his present predicament, closing his communication with a request that some chewing tobacco and a package of Durham be sent to him. Here, we thought, is a man in the right place. What more appropriate place could be found for a man who for more than thirty years held membership in a union and smoked Durham tobacco? Could any stronger proof of insanity be produced?

SAN FRANCISCO AND THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY QUESTION

It should be borne in mind by the trade unionists of this city, and all others who believe in honesty in the commercial life of this country, that at the regular November election there will be a proposition on the ballot declaring that it is the policy of the City and County of San Francisco not to accept gifts of money from persons whose methods of accumulation can not stand the test of honesty.

The main purpose of the Labor Council in putting this question up to the people of this city is to prevent the acceptance of money from and the building of a monument in the shape of a public library, to Andrew Carnegie.

In preparing the petitions and securing the signatures necessary to place the matter upon the ballot the Council acted upon the theory that the people of this fair city do not approve of the means adopted by Mr. Carnegie in acquiring his great wealth, and therefore do not desire to participate in any manner whatsoever in the disposal of wealth thus gathered together.

It has been said that "an honest man is the noblest work of God," and in inverse ratio a dishonest man is the most despicable creation of the devil.

Society never needed uncompromising honesty more than it does today. That the methods of Andrew Carnegie were not honest methods cannot be disputed. What then, should be the policy of the city of San Francisco with relation to the acceptance of his tainted money? Would it not, if accepted, place a premium upon dishonesty and unscrupulousness in the business affairs of our day and of the future?

We are not unmindful that many business men believe, and some of them openly say, that success cannot be achieved by strictly honest methods, and that in this they are joined by a scattering few in the ranks of labor, but we know that the great army of wage workers does not coincide with such views and will not in any manner place the stamp of its approval upon them by accepting the money of any disreputable business character, and Andrew Carnegie is such a character.

The very bricks in the walls of a library building in San Francisco constructed with money furnished by this man would be mute reminders of our greed and dishonesty were we to accept his 750,000 ill-gotten dollars for that purpose, because no meaning could be conveyed except that we approved of the methods pursued by the steel king in acquiring his wealth. The people of this city, as a whole, can not afford to allow such an impression to gain currency, even though we consider the matter purely from a material standpoint. It would be unprofitable.

Do we want to teach the rising generation—the boys and girls who will use such a library—that such methods in business are both profitable and desirable, because the public approves them and erects monuments to persons holding fortunes thus acquired? The acceptance of Carnegie's money can have no other meaning. What are we going to do in such an emergency?

Do we want to say to Mr. Carnegie and others that we approve of the idea of a man doubling his fortune in a single night in the manner he did in the United States Steel Corporation deal? Or shall we pronounce it robbery, pure and simple, by refusing the money?

We must decide one way or the other at the November election. Let the decision be one worthy of the people of San Francisco.

There can be but little doubt of the position to be taken by those trade unionists who recall Homestead, with its bloodshed and misery and murder, all brought about in order that this greedy mortal might steal the money of his workmen and purchase the reputation of a philanthropist by giving away the money thus filched from them in this vicious fashion. No, there can be no doubt as to what will be done by the union man who thinks of the waters of the three great rivers—the Ohio, the Allegheny and the Monongahela—running red with the blood of brothers slaughtered for this man's gain. Is there one among us so greedy, so grasping, so mean, as to desire the acceptance of such money?

Shall we now

Contaminate our fingers with base bribes?
And sell the mighty space of our large honors,
For so much trash as may be grasped thus?
I'd rather be a dog, and bay the moon,
Than such a Roman?

—Shakespeare.

Fluctuating Sentiments

"Call every man who disagrees with you a liar, a blackleg and a scoundrel, and holler loud and long for your own virtues and merits," seems to be the policy of that organization of industrial misfits that thrives upon misery, ignorance and degradation, known as the Industrial Workers of the World.

Every trade unionist should see to it that the union label is in evidence on everything he wears, not only for the good that will result to others, but because of the protection it gives him. He will be assured that he is not wearing a garment from some foul workshop loaded with disease germs. There is no other way to get this assurance. It is worth the trouble.

They sell some pretty tough compounds under the name of whisky in some of the dry States, where a case of real whisky is made to pan out about twenty-five cases of "chain lightning" by the addition of cheap drugs, but the palm must be handed to Montreal, where seven men are dead, three dying and the police trying to arrest a number of others who are roaming stone blind and insane through the fields outside the city as a result of drinking some of the dope sold in the foreign quarter as whisky.

That the world is full of human hogs is daily demonstrated to the person with a little observation. One day last week we had occasion to visit a bank to make a deposit. There were two receiving tellers at work at adjoining windows, and two persons at each window, when one of these hogs entered. Instead of taking a position in line at one or the other window he stationed himself between the two. Other patrons came in and took their position in line. The hog stood there watching both windows, ready to spring to the one first available, in front of the others in line. One needed but to look at him to tell that he was just such a character—unintelligent, rough, ignorant, greedy, swinish. He evidently is a successful contractor—has become fat by crowding the other hogs away from the feed trough. Truly, he should be penned with hogs, for such a creature is unfit to mingle with men.

Senator William A. Pfeffer of Kansas is dead. While he was in the United States Senate he furnished material for the jokesmiths on the daily papers of the country. He was always busy, always introducing bills, and it was not an uncommon thing to pick up a morning paper and see some such headline as "Populist Pfeffer Puffing," "Whiskers Wildly Waving," and similar real smart statements along "witty" lines. Among the measures advocated by the distinguished old Senator twenty years ago may be mentioned the following: A bill to establish postal savings banks; an amendment to provide woman suffrage; a bill to prevent unjust discrimination in freight rates; a resolution to investigate bond issues and sales; the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; a bill to provide for the initiative and referendum; a resolution to inquire whether the federal government could take possession of coal beds. Perhaps some of the funny men can now see of what material the old gentleman was made and can understand what the country lost when he was retired to private life.

Wit at Random

Peck—You will never get the dog to mind you, my dear.

Mrs. Peck—I will with patience. You were just as troublesome yourself at first.—"Boston Transcript."

"Bobby," said the lady in the street car, severely, "why don't you get up and give your seat to your father? Doesn't it pain you to see him reaching for the strap?"

"Not in a car," said Bobby. "It does at home."
—"Ladies' Home Journal."

Uncle Joe Cannon, seated on the piazza of a seaside hotel, condemned a certain improvident type of social reformer.

"They're great borrowers," he said, "these chaps who are going to make the world over again."

With a chuckle he added: "The worst thing about your Utopians is that they're all I-O-U-topians."—"Washington Post."

Little Ethel had been brought up with a firm hand and was always taught to report misdeeds promptly. One afternoon she came sobbing penitently to her mother.

"Mother, I—I broke a brick in the fireplace."
"Well, it might be worse. But how on earth did you do it, Ethel?"

"I pounded it with your watch."—"Harper's Bazaar."

At a discussion about picture shows the other day one lady remarked that men laughed at common vulgar jokes in their own homes. When father's at the table and we hear a gasping sound—

A cross between a chuckle and a choke—
From behind his propped up paper, then we know at once he's found

A vulgar, common garden sort of joke,
Concerning, maybe, ma's-in-law, the size of copmen's feet,

Or the tribulations of the newly-wed;
Such jokes, however ancient, are to father quite a treat—

Ma elevates her eyes and shakes her head.

At the pictures dad's just awful! He it is who with delight

Wildly hails the films of drunks who cling to posts

Or the trials of fat ladies dressed in garments rather tight,

Or the erring hubby whom the missus roasts.
And he'll sit and shake with laughter at the antics of the clown

Who with hats and eggs performs his ancient gags,

And while ma regards his capers with a highly proper frown

Dad's interest for a moment never flags.

P'raps it's very wrong of father that his sense of humor's not

As mother and the girls say, real refined,
But though quite unaesthetic still he worries not a jot;

And there's this to say—he wears an open mind.

For what pleases other people. Thus if others like to see

High, classy shows he'll plank the silver bright.
His artistic taste is awful, but in this we all agree,

His heart—like good old dad—is very right!

—Sydney "Worker."

Miscellaneous

GUARDIAN ANGEL.

By J. J. Galvin.

Guardian Angel, when a child

I was taught a little prayer
Supplicating clemency,

And it gave me to your care,
I have never felt alone

Since that little prayer I say,

Be it in the dreary night

Or the splendor of the day.

Guardian Angel! Guardian Angel!

Listen to my little prayer.

Guardian Angel! Guardian Angel!

Keep me in thy holy care.

In the Arctic's frozen seas,

O'er the broad Pacific's realm,

Sailing 'neath the Southern Cross,

You were always at the helm.

In the hospital or camp,

Or upon the firing line,

With the Stars and Stripes above us,

You were with me, Angel mine,

When two loving brothers differed,

In the days of sixty-one,

And the nations gazed in wonder

At the havoc that was done,

Then we raised the Grand Old Flag

Higher ever than before,

And those gallant brothers re-embraced

As one forevermore.

Thus we've comrades been through life,

My protecting Angel Guide,

And whene'er I missed my footing

You were ever at my side.

So when all-conquering Death

Blows taps with withering blast,

You'll be with me, Guardian Angel,

You'll be with me to the last.

SYSTEM FEDERATION.

G. L. Baker of District No. 12 of the Blacksmiths and Helpers, who is now in Sacramento, has this to say concerning the strike:

"One year has passed since we entered into this great struggle between labor and capital in the railroad industry on the Harriman and Illinois Central lines, and after twelve long months of fighting (with the spirit and grim determination which true union men possess) and suffering hardships almost unbearable, I am pleased to say that I honestly believe that this gigantic struggle between thirty-five thousand workers in the railroad industry on one side and despotism and capital on the other, is fast drawing to a close, and it will not be very long before overtures will be made for a settlement. But what kind of a settlement? This rests with you. Don't forget the long struggle; don't forget the hardships that you have endured. Remember that men have laid down their lives to obtain the conditions you are fighting for. I say, have a federated contract or nothing. Keep up your courage and let your motto be, No surrender.

"The Sacramento shops, which have been an eyesore to the striking brothers on the Harriman lines, are in a very bad shape at present. The employees who have been so faithful to the company, and who formerly enjoyed the wages and conditions which organized labor secured for them, have had their hours increased from nine to ten and are given but straight time for overtime. The result is that they are leaving in large numbers and the company is having a difficult time to even hire others."

American Federation of Labor Letter

Stage Hands Get Settlement.

The Theatrical Stage Employees' Association and the theatrical managers in Williamsport, Pa., have been in disagreement for over six months relative to the open shop. The local committee assisted by Organizer John A. Moffitt has been successful in securing an agreement which provides for the establishment and continuance of the union shop.

Executive Council Meeting.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor will meet in regular quarterly session in Washington commencing on October 18th.

New Rules in Force.

On October 1st, the new regulations affecting safety equipment of sea-going, coast-wise, river and bay craft, which were framed by the Department of Commerce and Labor, following the Titanic disaster, and modified recently, went into effect. Ocean-going vessels all year round are required to carry life-saving equipment sufficient for everybody aboard. All boats except those plying on rivers must have in winter life boats and rafts enough to take care of all the crew. Summer coast-wise crafts must carry sufficient safety equipment for 60 per cent of all on board, and vessels on lakes, bays and sounds must carry equipment sufficient for 30 per cent of all on board.

Abuse of Power.

The "Industrial Herald," of Bay City, Mich., is authority for the statement that Judge Collingwood, of Lansing, is another judge who believes that a temporary injunction is the best means of ending a strike. The molders of the Capital City are on strike for higher wages and better working conditions. The employers applied for and secured an injunction against the men, forbidding them from picketing and doing anything else except breathing and letting their blood circulate. A number of strikers endeavored to converse with the men who took their places, and for this act they were haled into court for contempt. Judge Collingwood sentenced nine of them from ten to thirty days in jail. He did not give them a trial by jury, as guaranteed by the constitution. He usurped the power of the courts and became the prosecutor, the judge, and the executioner, but the molders sentenced will serve their time without complaint, for they realize that acts of this kind only bring nearer the day when judges of inferior and superior courts will be prohibited by law from making the law to suit their own convenience and inclinations.

Definite Action Taken.

The Duluth city council has voted to annul the franchise of the street railway company within a specified time if it fails to provide capable, honest and sober crews for its cars. The action was taken as a result of the employment of strike breakers to combat a strike which has been in progress for over a month. The claim is made that many of the strike breakers are frequently in a state of intoxication on the cars and that they have made no pretense of turning in the fares collected and have run the cars so recklessly that accidents have been numerous, thus endangering the safety of the public.

Securing Agreements.

Secretary Owen Miller, of the American Federation of Musicians, states that the controversy between the theatrical syndicates and the musicians, which, for a time, threatened serious difficulty, has at last been adjudicated. The last to settle were the Davidsons of Milwaukee, Wis., and the Kings, of St. Louis, Mo., the latter under

control of O. T. Crawford, who manages what is known as the Crawford Circuit. A little uneasiness was manifested for a while on the Wells Circuit, a Southern syndicate, but that has been settled, so that so far as this line of work is concerned, the American Federation of Musicians is in splendid shape.

To Vote on Pension.

It is reported that the Brewery Workers will vote again on the question of establishing the old-age pension and accident insurance system. The recent convention, held in Denver, so it is stated, took this action. The same proposition has been voted down by the membership. The establishment of the old-age pension and accident insurance system is reported to be in co-operation with the United States Brewers' Association. Those who favored the proposition at the last referendum vote ask that the matter be given another chance, and the delegates finally decided to resubmit the question to the general membership.

Clerks Get Agreement.

At Waycross, Ga., a new agreement has been entered into between the retail clerks and the merchants whereby the former will receive a further reduction in working hours. Before the organization of the clerks, all stores in the city remained open until 8 p. m. and until midnight on Saturday. Under the new agreement, stores will close at 6 p. m. for five days in the week and at 10 p. m. on Saturday. Full holidays have been granted on July 4th, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas and New Year. The new agreement has been signed by all but two firms in the city.

Butchers Organizing.

The efforts of Organizer Frank H. McCarthy, of the American Federation of Labor, to interest the employees of the packing houses of Boston have been successful. Several meetings have been held and large additions have been made to the union at each meeting. The men employed in the packing houses represent many nationalities. With the effort already made, it appears that it will only be a short time until the large majority of the employees in the packing houses will be members of the organization. The circulars printed in foreign languages by the A. F. of L., and designed for the employees of the Steel Trust, have been used with effect among the packing house employees. Indications are to the effect that all of the employees in the packing houses in the Eastern section of the country are becoming aroused at the conditions under which they are compelled to work, with the prospect good for securing large accessions to the organization.

Railway Mail Clerks.

About 13,000 railway mail clerks throughout the United States were promoted October 1st under the new organization scheme for the Railway Mail Service, approved by Congress. Higher compensation was received by mail clerks all along the line. Notices were given to the promoted clerks that an advance in salary will be given the next pay day for the first half of October. It is stated that in the future all railway mail clerks will be on an efficiency rating, and the amount of car space will have nothing to do with compensation. The highest rating will go to the clerks on the biggest routes running through thickly populated districts. All routes will be placed under three headings, depending upon the volume of mail handled. Thirty-seven hundred employees not promoted on October 1st will probably receive increased compensation before the end of the fiscal year. The activity of the A. F. of L. on behalf of the postal employees is largely responsible for the bettered conditions and a higher wage rate.

To me there is nothing more appalling in the whole amazing spectacle of modern civilization than to see thousands of men and women publicly professing a faith that their private lives deny.—Marie Corelli.

It is a sad thing to begin life with low conceptions of it. It may not be possible for a young man to measure life; but it is possible to say, I am resolved to put life to its noblest and best use.—J. J. Munger.

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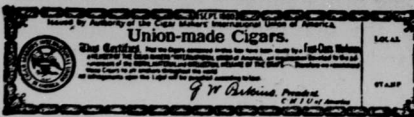
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International Made only by the
UNION FRENCH BAKING CO.
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Jres and Jreas
Reliable Jewelers and Opticians
Eyes Examined FREE by Expert Optician
Largest and finest assortment in Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Cut Glass, Opera Glasses, Umbrellas and Silver Novelties.
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SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE

Union-made Cigars.
Blue Label Cigars
BLUE LABEL CIGARS

STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.

The convention of the California State Federation of Labor closed last Saturday in San Diego was the most successful in the history of the organization.

W. A. Gallagher was appointed assistant secretary.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

D. P. Haggerty of San Francisco was elected president over W. A. Engle of Los Angeles by a vote of 22,770 as against 8177.

Paul Scharrenberg was unanimously re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Vice-presidents who were elected without opposition are: First district, H. A. Huff of Pasadena and Frank Belcher of Los Angeles; second district, F. P. Lamoreux of Fresno; fourth district, E. H. Hart of Oakland; fifth district, J. S. Blair of Sacramento; sixth district, Don Cameron, M. J. McGuire and Jas. Hopkins of San Francisco; seventh district, Harry Bartley of Vallejo; ninth district, Ira Markwith of San Diego.

In the third district the candidates were Harry Young of San Jose and George Batcheler of the same city. Young received a majority of 3000 votes over Batcheler. The incoming executive committee will select the vice-presidents in the eighth district.

Andrew J. Gallagher of San Francisco was tendered a vote of thanks for his report on the proceedings of the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, and was unanimously elected delegate to the coming A. F. of L. convention and given \$500 to defray his expenses.

Fresno was unanimously chosen as the place for the 1913 convention of the California State Federation of Labor.

A resolution instructing the officers of the federation to do everything possible to further the passage of the Seamen's bill was adopted.

Old-age pensions and mothers' pensions were favored in resolutions which were adopted.

The Shanahan free text-book constitutional amendment was indorsed and the officers instructed to do all within their power to aid its adoption.

A proposition providing that private detective agencies must first secure a State license before doing business in this State was adopted.

The convention resolved that "we hereby direct the executive council to use every effort at the next session of our Legislature to bring about such changes as will bring the work of our State-owned University nearer to the needs of the working people of California."

The executive council and each delegate to the convention was instructed to endeavor to raise funds for the defense of the men now on trial at Indianapolis.

A resolution favoring the building of the battleship Pennsylvania at Mare Island was unanimously adopted.

The incoming executive council was instructed to endeavor to settle the controversy of the Web Pressmen with the San Francisco "Examiner," and failing to get a satisfactory adjustment the entire support of the federation should be thrown to the pressmen.

A bill licensing chauffeurs was indorsed.

A proposition favoring the referendum was defeated.

RAILWAY CARMEN GROWING.

Secretary Weeks, of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America, reports that application for charter for a lodge at Elkins, W. Va., with about sixty-five members, has been received and charter granted.

The difference between coarse and refined abuse is the difference between being bruised by a club and wounded by a poisoned arrow.—Johnson.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' offices, 68 Haight street.

The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, October 15th. President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

A. L. Faulkner, mandolin, was admitted to membership by examination.

Resigned, J. Weiner.

Transfers deposited: Chas. E. Anderson, Local No. 20; Ernst Jonas, Local No. 10.

Admitted to full membership from transfer: Cloyd Neal, H. Herschman.

Reinstated: F. W. Borchert, M. Gumbert, Mrs. C. M. Hamann, Miss F. B. Howard, A. C. Imhaus, S. M. Lalanne, H. Lowenstein, C. W. Melville, J. R. Rieger, R. L. Sampson, Chas. Schneider, F. H. Sharpe, P. Steindorff, J. B. Sympson, E. W. Wentz, J. Wiener, W. A. Chase, W. H. Ramsey, E. R. Donaldson.

The regular monthly meeting of the union was held Thursday, October 10th, at headquarters. President Albert A. Greenbaum presiding.

Reports of officers and auditing committee were received. It was decided to give some kind of a function the proceeds from which to be placed in the relief fund; also to have a high jinks and smoker, and the president was authorized to appoint a committee of five on each affair. There were two amendments to the constitution submitted, and referred to the law and legislative committee, and will be printed in the next issue of the "Clarion."

There will be a meeting of the union on Wednesday, October 23d, at 10:30 a. m., at headquarters. Members are requested to attend as there will be important business before the meeting.

The nominating committee meets every Monday at 1 p. m., in the committee rooms at headquarters.

The price list committee will meet at 11:30 o'clock Monday, October 21st, in office of the secretary.

Members are asked to remember that the "Musical Observer" and "Metronome" are both published in unfair printing shops.

Chas. H. Cassasa, leader of Golden Gate Park Band, was the recipient of congratulations on October 12th as being the father of a bouncing 10-pound baby boy.

The high jinks will be held at headquarters beginning 10:30 p. m. Monday, October 28th. Invitations may be secured from secretary of committee, P. Sapiro.

Oakland News.

J. C. Ady, one of our most popular members, and cornist for Sanders' orchestra, and Miss Vivian Burton were married October 3d. The happy couple have left for a brief tour of southern California.

The Oakland Municipal Band has engaged Samuel Meerloo (bassoon) and W. H. Horning (horn), members of San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, for the Sunday concerts in Lake Side Park. The band numbers 40 pieces and is one of the best in the country, under the capable leadership of Paul Steindorf.

Mrs. A. J. Haywood is very much improved from her serious spell of illness, and on the road to recovery.

There is nothing like acute deductive reasoning for keeping a man in the dark; it might be called the technique of the intellect and the concentration upon it corresponds to that predominance of technical skill in art which ends in its degradation of the artist's function, unless new inspiration and invention come to guide it.—George Eliot.

INDIANAPOLIS TRIAL.

Little progress has been made in the trial of the labor men at Indianapolis. Many witnesses have been examined, but the testimony has been of an unimportant character, none giving evidence that could determine guilt in any manner whatsoever.

Harry E. Pearce, who testified Monday, was slugged and robbed of \$5 at Kansas City on Wednesday night. Pearce says he doubts if the attack was caused by his testimony, but says he was warned to expect trouble.

United States Attorney Miller telegraphed Attorney General Wickersham asking the Department of Justice to make a rigid investigation of the reported slugging of Pearce, who testified as a witness for the government in the "dynamite conspiracy" trial.

Pearce, who was a clerk in a Kansas City hotel, in his testimony identified Ortie E. McManigal as having registered at the hotel August 20, 1910, as "J. W. McGraw, St. Louis."

A letter written by O. A. Tveitmo, San Francisco, to Frank M. Ryan, president of the Iron Workers' Union, expressing thanks for "Christmas presents to the Pacific Coast," was identified by C. C. Campbell, assistant cashier of a San Francisco bank, at the hearing Thursday.

OFFICERS NOMINATED.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters in convention in Washington on Tuesday, September 24th, nominated the following officers: For president, James Kirby and William G. Schardt, both of Chicago, and James Ryan of Philadelphia; for first vice-president, A. A. Quinn, Perth Amboy, N. J., and A. M. Schwartz, Pittsburg; for vice-president, J. D. McKinley, Chicago; W. L. Hutchinson, Saginaw, Mich., and P. J. Carlson, Moline, Ill.; for general secretary, Frank Duffy, Indianapolis, and Robert W. L. Connelly.

THE HOME OF THE UNION STAMP**FRANK BROS.**

**THE BIG CLOTHIERS
For MEN and BOYS**

1015 MARKET STREET near SIXTH

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AT TWENTIETH**

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**LODGE AND HALL
EQUIPMENT, BALLOT BOXES
AND GAVELS**

365-367 MARKET ST., SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held October 11, 1912.

Meeting called to order at 8:10 p. m., Vice-President King in the chair.

Roll Call of Officers—President McLaughlin excused, and Delegate Irwin appointed vice-president pro tem.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Bakers No. 24—S. K. Leman, E. Eisold, Lincoln Martin. Gardeners—Fred Weisenberger. Office Employees—H. I. Mulcreavy. Plumbers No. 442—John Kelly, vice W. S. Morse. Tailors No. 2—B. M. Nicol, A. Brilliant, vice L. Sherman, F. Rizzo. Varnishers and Polishers—T. Kernan, T. Tuite, vice O. Schulz. Teamsters No. 85—H. McCarthy, Chas. O'Neil, James McNamara. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Outdoor Art League, in reference to meeting to be held for the purpose of erecting a statue to St. Francis. From Recreation League of S. F., acknowledging receipt of credentials of T. A. Reardon. From Acting Secretary of State, in reply to Council's communication protesting against the intervention of the United States in Mexico, and stating the President's policy to be as heretofore, one of non-intervention. From Ettor and Giovannitti Defense League, containing resolutions relative to Mexican revolution.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Stable Employees' Union, request for a boycott on Weiler Bros.' stable, 120 Eleventh street. From President Gompers, telegram relative to the unseating of Electrical Workers No. 151. From Leather Workers' Union No. 57, request for a boycott on the firm of Lastufka Bros., 1659 Market street. From W. P. Reese, representing the Allied Theatre Managers, asking for a conference with executive committee on matters of great importance to them and their employees. From Stove Mounters' Union No. 2, Evansville, Ind., request for financial assistance. From City Beautiful Convention, in reference to clean-up day, was on motion referred to the executive committee for investigation.

Referred to Organizing Committee—From newly formed Allied Provision Trades Council, asking that unions eligible to their Council be urged to affiliate.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From Office Employees' Union, resolutions in reference to charter amendment providing for the merit system in all of the county offices of San Francisco.

Referred to "Labor Clarion" and "Organized Labor"—From Stove Mounters' International Union, containing names of manufacturers unfair to their organization.

Referred to Secretary—From Minneapolis Trades and Labor Assembly, asking for information regarding constitution and by-laws of Council and Label Section.

Communication from Secretary of Conciliation Board, containing bill for \$28.60 as Council's pro rata of expense in metal trades controversy. On motion, the communication was ordered filed and bill paid.

Reports of Unions—Waiters—Still boycotting Jellison's cafe; also that the musician reported as patronizing Jellison's was, upon investigation, found to be a member of S. F. Musicians' No. 8, and not a member of No. 6, as first reported. Gasoline Engineers—Still conducting fight against Crowley Launch Company. Butchers—Reported that they have voted to affiliate with international, and have opened charter for the purpose of organizing all butchers in San Francisco; have also affiliated with Provision Trades Council. Pile Drivers—Complained that all launch com-

panies were unfair; quit work when asked to handle material delivered by one of Crowley's launches. Delivery Drivers—Stated that man arrested recently was not a member of their union. Millmen No. 423—Reported that they had telegraphed their confidence in Bros. Tveitmoe, Johannsen and Clancy, and pledged their support morally and financially. Cooks' Helpers—Complained that members of unions were patronizing Jap restaurants. Machinists—Will give ball at Auditorium, October 19th; all delegates invited. Web Pressmen—Thanked unions for financial assistance; Chicago Federation of Labor boycotting all of Hearst's publications; State Federation of Labor Convention has endorsed the boycott on the "Examiner." Newspaper Solicitors—Requested delegates to ask for Solicitor's card; have been informed that solicitors on "Examiner" are stating that the strike is settled.

Label Section—Minutes were read and filed.

Executive Committee—Reported progress on Steam Engineers' matter, and on communication from Socialist party.

Law and Legislative Conference Committee—Recommended on behalf of the State-wide campaign being carried on for the purpose of informing voters concerning the attitude of various candidates for legislative office that the Council publish in "Labor Clarion" and "Organized Labor" the replies of such candidates as have been nominated; also if the candidate was a member of the last legislature and his record during said session. Recommendations concurred in.

Unfinished Business—Delegate from the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union asked for information relative to the Del Monte Dairy matter. On motion the executive committee was instructed to report on this question.

Special Order of Business—Election of member of the executive committee. Nominees, Bro. Walter MacDonald, Teamsters No. 85, and Bro. Jack Zamford, Bakers No. 24. The chair appointed the following as judge and tellers: Delegate J. W. Spencer, judge, and Delegates A. L. Sapiro and Harry Gorman, tellers. The tellers reported the result of the election as follows: 139 votes cast; Bro. MacDonald 67, Bro. Zamford 71, and one thrown out. The chair declared Bro. Zamford duly elected a member of the executive committee.

Report of Committee on Revision of Constitution and By-Laws—Was presented to the Council and on motion the report was considered read for the first time. (In lieu of printing the amendments to constitution in the minutes as printed in "Labor Clarion," copies are in pamphlet form and ready for distribution).

New Business—Moved that the Executive Committee investigate the actions of certain policemen in removing people from cars during the rush hours. Motion carried.

Delegate Curran called the Council's attention to the boycott levied on the Crowley Launch Company, and it was moved and seconded that the Council recommend to all water front unions to give the Marine Gasoline Engineers all support possible. Amendment, that it is the sense of this Council that in light of the resolution passed by the Council in regard to boycotts, that all unions involved act in accordance with same as speedily as possible. Amendment to amendment, that matter be referred to City Front Federation. Amendment to amendment lost. Amendment carried.

Moved that secretary get busy on recommendation at once. Motion carried.

Receipts—Total receipts, \$396. **Expenses**—Total expenses, \$139.40.

Council adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN I. NOLAN, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

MATTIE M. BARKLEY

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Label is on the keg or bottle.

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Water**

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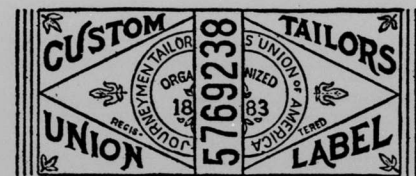
A GREAT NEW COMEDY BILL.

JOSEPH JEFFERSON & FELICE MORRIS, in Jesse L. Lasky's production of William C. De Mille's Problem Play, "In 1999"; ALBERTINA RASCH'S "LE BALLET CLASSIQUE," with Domina Marini, assisted by Marcel Bronski & Co., of Ten; FRANKLYN ARDELL & Co., in "The Suffragette"; MELVILLE & HIGGINS in "Just Married"; THE GREAT ASAHL, assisted by his Quintette; MARY QUIVE & PAUL McCARTY; GAUTIER'S ANIMATED TOY-SHOP; NEW DAYLIGHT MOTION PICTURES. Last Week of JACK WILSON assisted by Franklyn Batle and Ada Lane.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONES DOUGLAS 70, HOME C 1570.

WHEN ORDERING CUSTOM-MADE TAILORING



Demand of your Merchant Tailor That this Label be Sewed In. It is a Guarantee That They are Strictly Custom Made.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS
UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

SAN FRANCISCO LABEL SECTION.**Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held Wednesday Evening, October 2, 1912.**

The regular meeting of the Label Section held Wednesday evening, October 2, 1912, was called to order at 8:15. In the absence of the president and vice-president, Delegate W. G. Desepte of the Box Makers was chosen president pro tem. Roll call of officers and absentees noted. Minutes of previous meeting approved as read. Credentials of Jas. Sprinkler from the Leather Workers on Horse Goods received and on motion accepted and delegate seated.

Reports of Committees—Agitation Committee reported that the campaign inaugurated by the Label Section in the Mission District on Saturday nights in behalf of the union label had proved a great success on the first night, the speakers drawing large audiences, resulting in very effective work in explaining the benefits derived by buying union-made goods and patronizing union stores. Committee instructed to continue the work. Committee reported as arranging to visit all locals in support of the union label prize contest, in order to fully explain the same.

Reports of Unions—Bakers' Union made a strong appeal to all delegates to impress upon the members of their respective locals the necessity of buying only French bread that bears the union label, as the non-union product is made under the most deplorable conditions possible. Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers complained of a certain firm buying caps from Bloom Bros., which factory does not use the union label; on motion, the secretary was instructed to take the matter up with said firm and have them desist in the future. Bartenders extended the thanks of their local to the delegates of the Label Section for their efforts in helping to boost the demand for the union bar cards, as same had caused several saloons to place the card over their bar, and requested that the good work be kept up. Janitors requested that all unions when hiring halls for dances and entertainments see to it that the janitors belong to the Janitors' Union; if not, do not hire such a hall, as there are several union halls in this city for that purpose, and it is your duty to patronize those halls in preference to the others. Retail Clerks requested the union men and women of the Mission District not to trade with those stores unless they display the union store card, the only proof that the same is a union store.

Communications—From the Granite Cutters' International Association, in regard to the withdrawal of Granite Cutters' Local of this city from the Label Section; referred to the Agitation Committee. From the Gallagher-Marsh Business College, asking the assistance of the Label Section in an endeavor to have their shorthand textbooks placed in the various business colleges, as the same bear the union label and are made under union conditions. Secretary instructed to take the matter up and do what he can to do so. From the Capitol City Casket Company asking the support of the Label Section in an effort to have the different undertakers of this city use their caskets which bear the union label and are made under fair conditions; and that we uphold the principles for which we have fought when in good health and strength by going to our final rest in a union-made casket; secretary so instructed.

Bills—Frank Morrison, for premium on secretary-treasurer's bond, \$3.00; Emil Guth, for stamps, \$4.00; Agitation Committee, for agitation work, \$3.40; Samuels Printing Co., printing postals, \$2.25; Labor Council Hall Assn., rent of hall for October, 1912, \$8.00. Referred to Trustees and after being reported on favorably were ordered paid.

New Business—On motion, the Secretary was instructed to address a communication to the Labor Council, requesting that body to send a

letter to all affiliated locals instructing them to affiliate with the Label Section; also that all locals see to it that their delegates attend more regularly the meetings of the Label Section. Meeting adjourned to October 16, 1912.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. P. GRIFFIN, Recording Secretary.

NOTICE—We desire to call to your attention that the Bartenders are endeavoring to place in every saloon the Bartenders' bar card, in order to assure you that such saloon is a strictly union place, and that said saloon is granting the Bartenders their one day's rest in seven. As union men, in order to prove your loyalty to the cause, as well as live up to your obligation to help one another, you are in duty bound not to patronize any saloon unless it displays the Bartenders' bar card. See that you do so.

CLARION'S STATEMENT.

In accordance with the requirements of the new postal regulation, the "Labor Clarion" publishes the following:

Statement of the ownership, management, circulation, etc., of "Labor Clarion," published weekly at San Francisco, required by the Act of August 24, 1912.

Note—This statement is to be made in duplicate, both copies to be delivered by the publisher to the postmaster, who will send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classification), Washington, D. C., and retain the other in the files of the post office.

Editor, James W. Mullen, San Francisco.

Managing Editor, James W. Mullen, San Francisco.

Business Manager, James W. Mullen, San Francisco.

Publisher, San Francisco Labor Council.

Owners, San Francisco Labor Council.

Known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities, None.

JAMES W. MULLEN,

Editor and Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of October, 1912.

(Seal) JAS. W. DOHERTY,
Notary Public in and for the City and County of San Francisco, State of California.
(My commission expires May 10, 1913.)

STOVE MOUNTERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.

Detroit, Mich., September, 1912.

To Local Central Bodies and All Organized Labor, Greeting: For your information we submit herewith a list of stove shops where our organization is involved in strikes. We request that this list be read at the next meeting of the Council, and that every delegate will make a note of the firms' names and report these facts to their respective unions. Changes in the list will be made known as soon as they occur.

Anticipating your active support to the end that a favorable settlement may be effected with any and all of these concerns, we thank you, and remain,

Yours fraternally,

STOVE MOUNTERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION.

Excelsior Stove and Mfg. Co., Quincy, Ill.
Favorite Stove and Range Co., Piqua, Ohio.
Indiana Stove Works, Evansville, Ind.
Southern Stove Works, Evansville, Ind.
Evansville Stove Works, Evansville, Ind.
Crescent Stove Works, Evansville, Ind.
Thoele-Phillips Stove Co., Florence, Ala.

Believe me when I tell you that thrift of time will repay you in after life with a usury of profit beyond your most sanguine dreams, and that the waste of it will make you dwindle alike in intellectual and moral stature, beyond your darkest reckonings.—Gladstone.



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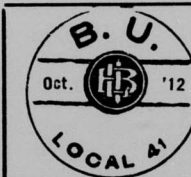
Assets	\$51,140,101.75
Capital actually paid up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	1,656,403.80
Employees' Pension Fund	140,109.60
Number of Depositors	56,609

Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M., for receipt of deposits only.

It's always fair weather
When good fellows get together

Old Gilt Edge Whiskey

Rye Bourbon



SEE that the Bartender who waits on you wears one of these Buttons. Color: Oct. Orange on Red.

Summerfield & Haines

UNION-MADE CLOTHING

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JOHN W. HOGAN, Secretary.



OCTOBER, 1912

LIST OF UNION OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.
 *Monotype Machines.
 *Simplex Machines.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(52)	Alexander, H. M. Printing Co.	143 Second
(116)	Althof & Bahls.	330 Jackson
(37)	Altwater Printing Co.	2565 Mission
(104)	Arnberger & Metzler.	215 Leidesdorff
(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.	1672 Haight
(211)	Associated Ptg. & Supply Co.	711 Sansome
(48)	Baldwin & McKay.	166 Valencia
(185)	Banister & Oster.	516 Mission
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(16)	Bartow & Co.	516 Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.	120 Church
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.	509-511 Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.	138 Second
(139)	*Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.	340 Sansome
(65)	*Blair-Murdock Co.	68 Fremont
(99)	*Bolte & Braden.	50 Main
(196)	Borgel & Downie.	718 Mission
(69)	Brower, Marcus.	346 Sansome
(93)	Brown & Power Stationery Co.	327 California
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N. Co.	880 Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.	739 Market
(8)	*Bulletin.	767 Market
(220)	Calendar Printing Co.	16 Twenty-ninth
(121)	*California Demokrat.	51 Third
(176)	*California Press.	340 Sansome
(11)	*Call, The.	Third and Market
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.	635 Montgomery
(90)	*Carlisle, A. & Co.	251-253 Bush
(31)	Chameleon Press.	3623 19th
(40)	*Chronicle.	Chronicle Building
(120)	Co-Operative Press.	2330 Market
(39)	Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(206)	Cottle Printing Co.	3256 Twenty-second
(41)	Coast Seamen's Journal.	44-46 East
(142)	*Crockier, H. S. Co.	230-240 Brannan
(25)	*Daily News.	340 Ninth
(157)	Davis, H. L. Co.	25 California
(12)	Dettner Press.	451 Bush
(179)	*Donaldson & Moir.	568 Clay
(64)	Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.	897 Valencia
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.	718 Mission
(102)	Fleming & Co.	24-30 Main
(215)	Fletcher, E. J.	325 Bush
(53)	Foster & Short.	342 Howard
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(74)	Frank Printing Co.	1353 Post
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.	509 Sansome
(78)	Gallier-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(107)	Gallagher, G. C.	311 Battery
(92)	Garrad, Geo. P.	1059 Mission
(75)	Gille Co.	2257 Mission
(56)	*Gilmartin & Co.	Stevenson and Ecker
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(140)	Goldwin Printing Co.	1757 Mission
(193)	Gregory, E. L.	245 Drumm
(190)	Griffith, E. B.	540 Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.	325 Bush
(127)	*Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.	263 Bush
(76)	Hanhart Printing Co.	260 Stevenson
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(19)	*Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C. Co.	147-151 Minna
(150)	*International Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(98)	Janssen Printing Co.	533 Mission
(42)	Jewish Voice.	340 Sansome
(124)	Johnson & Twilley.	1272 Folsom
(94)	*Journal of Commerce.	51 Third
(21)	Labor Clarion.	316 Fourteenth
(111)	Lafontaine, J. R.	243 Minna
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray.	534 Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(50)	Latham & Swallow.	243 Front
(141)	*La Voce del Popolo.	641 Stevenson
(57)	*Leader, The.	643 Stevenson
(118)	Levingston, L.	317 Front
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(45)	Liss, H. C.	2305 Mariposa
(123)	*L'Italia Daily News.	118 Columbus Ave.
(135)	Lynch, J. T.	3388 Nineteenth
(9)	*Mackey, E. L. & Co.	788 Mission
(23)	Majestic Press.	315 Hayes
(175)	Marnell & Co.	77 Fourth
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(1)	Miller & Miller.	619 Washington
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.	362 Clay
(22)	Mitchell, John J.	516 Mission
(58)	Monahan, John.	311 Battery
(18)	Montgomery Printing Co.	522 Jessie
(24)	Morris-Sheridan Co.	343 Front
(117)	Mullany, Geo. & Co.	2107 Howard
(115)	*Myself-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.	445 Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.	806 Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.	218 Ellis
(55)	McNeil Bros.	788 McAllister
(91)	McNicol, John R.	215 Leidesdorff
(105)	*Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.	330 Jackson
(43)	Nevin, C. W.	154 Fifth
(66)	Nobby Printing Co.	582 California
(87)	Norcross, Frank G.	1246 Castro
(149)	North Beach Record.	535 Montgomery Ave.
(161)	Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard
(144)	Organized Labor.	1122 Mission
(156)	Pacific Coast Merchant.	423 Sacramento
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery.	2484 Sacramento
(187)	*Pacific Ptg. Co.	88 First
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.	753 Market
(70)	*Phillips & Van Orden.	509-511 Howard
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	317 Front
(60)	*Post.	727 Market
(109)	Primo Press.	67 First
(143)	Progress Printing Co.	228 Sixth
(33)	Reynard Press.	72 Second
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.	320 Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Recorder, The.	643 Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.	Fifteenth and Mission
(218)	Rossi, S. J.	517 Columbus Ave.
(83)	Samuel, Wm.	16 Larkin

(30)	Sanders Printing Co.	443 Pine
(145)	*S. F. Newspaper Union.	818 Mission
(84)	*San Rafael Independent.	San Rafael, Cal.
(194)	*San Rafael Tocsin.	San Rafael, Cal.
(67)	Sausalito News.	Sausalito, Cal.
(154)	*Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(152)	South City Printing Co.	South San Francisco
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	509 Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.	147-151 Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(178)	Starkweathers, Inc.	343 Front
(27)	Stern Printing Co.	527 Commercial
(88)	Stewart Printing Co.	1264 Market
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(10)	*Sunset Publishing House.	448-478 Fourth
(28)	*Taylor, Nash & Taylor.	412 Mission
(63)	*Telegraph Press.	66 Turk
(86)	Ten Bosch Co., The.	121 Second
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.	1074 Guerrero
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle.	144-151 Second
(35)	Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(36)	West End Press.	2385 California
(106)	Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(34)	Williams, Jos.	410 Fourteenth
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.	348A Sansome
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(2)	Abbott, F. H.	545-547 Mission
(116)	Althof & Bahls.	330 Jackson
(128)	Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(93)	Brown & Power.	327 California
(142)	Crocker Co., H. S.	230-240 Brannan
(78)	Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co.	309 Battery
(56)	Gilmartin Co.	Ecker and Stevenson
(233)	Gee & Son, R. S.	523 Clay
(231)	Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(19)	Hicks-Judd Co.	51-65 First
(47)	Hughes, E. C.	147-151 Minna
(100)	Kitchen, Jno. & Co.	67 First
(108)	Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(175)	Marnell, William & Co.	77 Fourth
(131)	Malloye, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(130)	McIntyre, Jno. B.	523-531 Clay
(115)	Myself-Rollins Co.	22 Clay
(105)	Neal Publishing Co.	66 Fremont
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.	751 Market
(110)	Phillips, Wm.	712 Sansome
(154)	Schwabacher-Frey Co.	555-561 Folsom
(200)	Slater, John A.	147-151 Minna
(10)	Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
(28)	Taylor, Nash & Taylor.	412 Mission
(232)	Torbet, P.	69 City Hall Ave.
(132)	Thumler & Rutherford.	117 Grant Ave.
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison
(171)	Upham, Isaac & Co.	330 Jackson
(85)	Upton Bros. & Dalzelle.	144-151 Second
(133)	Webster, Fred.	Ecker and Stevenson

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(129)	Britton & Rey.	560 Sacramento
(234)	Galloway Litho Co.	511 Howard
(235)	Mitchell Post Card Co.	3363 Army
(236)	Pingree & Traung Co.	Battery and Green
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.	Fifteenth and Mission
(163)	Union Lithograph Co.	741 Harrison

PRESSWORK.

(134)	Independent Press.	348A Sansome
(103)	Lyons, J. F.	330 Jackson

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

Bingley, L. B.	571 Mission
Brown, Wm., Engraving Co.	109 New Montgomery
California Photo-Engraving Co.	121 Second
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.	53 Third
Commercial Photo & Eng. Co.	509 Sansome
Congdon Process Engraver.	635 Montgomery
(123) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.	118 Columbus Ave.
Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co.	660 Market
San Francisco Photo-Eng. Co.	215 Leidesdorff
Sierra Art and Engraving Co.	343 Front
(10) Sunset Publishing Co.	448-478 Fourth
Western Process Eng. Co.	76 Second

ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

Hoffschneider Bros.	138 Second
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MAILERS.

Rightway Mailing Agency.	880 Mission
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WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it:

American Tobacco Company.
 Bekins Van & Storage Company.
 Butterick patterns and publications.
 Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
 California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
 Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.
 Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
 Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
 Jellison's Cafe.
 McKenzie Broom Co., 315 Bryant.
 National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
 Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
 San Francisco "Examiner."
 Schmidt Lithograph Company.
 Southern Pacific Company.
 The Crowley Launch and Tugboat Company.
 United Cigar Stores.
 Victoria Cafeterias, 133 Powell and 76 Geary.
 Wreden & Co., 2294 Fillmore.
 Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Sunday, October 27th, has been selected by the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis as the date for a national demonstration against the white plague. The International Typographical Union is lending assistance to the association in this nation-wide demonstration. No organization in the country has been more active in attempting to stamp out tuberculosis. For twenty years the International Typographical Union has maintained at Colorado Springs, Colo., a home for those of its membership who have been victims of the great white plague. Not alone in its Home is the printers' union fighting tuberculosis, but in its endeavors to secure sanitary workrooms and hygienic surroundings for its members while at work, the organization of printers is constantly seeking to minimize the scourge.

The last census shows 280,000 engaged in the printing industry in the United States.

The free textbook committee is busy these days working for the passage of the Shanahan Constitutional Amendment. The committee is to appear tonight before the Civic League of Improvement Clubs in an effort to have the amendment indorsed.

L. L. Stopple, late of Minneapolis, is in the city and showing up on the "Examiner."

Secretary Michelson has received a postal card containing the following: "The two 'bums,' Greenlee and Hoffman, who left San Francisco aboard the Aorangi on a trip around the world, 'in Kelly's footsteps,' arrived in Sydney, Australia, September 18th, and found Kelly alive and peddling the 'bunk' to the Australians at forty miles an hour." Sydney is accumulating quite an American colony of printers.

J. (Thirsty) Brown is in the French Hospital, where it is said it will be necessary for him to undergo an operation which will confine him for several weeks. Those who have ordered copies of his book, therefore, will understand why they have not been delivered.

The till at the Allied Printing Trades Club was broken open and \$20 taken on Sunday night. The matter was reported to the police and two detectives were assigned to the case.

The quarterly meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society was held last Sunday afternoon in Sonoma Hall, Native Sons' building. There was a large attendance. Two candidates were elected to membership. A constitutional amendment submitted by the board of directors was laid over until the semi-annual meeting for action.

The regular monthly meeting of the Junior Typographical Union will be held at headquarters on Thursday evening, October 31st.

Copies of the report of the delegates to the Cleveland convention are now ready for distribution.

Funeral Work a Specialty

Phone Mission 5988

J. J. O'Connor

Florist

2756 Mission Street

Between 23rd and 24th

SAN FRANCISCO

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternative Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers (Pie)—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, 177 Capp.
Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Barbers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet Mondays, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, 507 Mission, R. 307.
Boot and Shoe Cutters—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8:30 P. M., Moseback's Hall.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Tiv. Hall, Albion ave., between 16th and 17th.
Boothblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 314 14th.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Fridays, 124 Fulton.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 124 Fulton. S. T. Dixon, business agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall; Jake Hyams, secretary, 985 Fulton.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 338 Kearny.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Dredgemen, Local 493, 51 Steuart.
Drug Clerks No. 472—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays at 9 P. M., at 343 Van Ness ave.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet Thursdays, 124 Fulton.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Flour, Feed and Cereal Workers—E. G. Campbell, 3445 20th.
Freight Handlers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 316 14th.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Gardeners Protective Union No. 13,020—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th, headquarters, 316 14th.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 343 Van Ness ave.; office 343 Van Ness ave.
Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Hatters—Jas. McCrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.
Holding Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 124 Fulton.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Sunday (10:30 A. M.), Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Longshore Lumbermen's and Lumber Clerks' Protective Association—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, at Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—146 Steuart.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.
Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Carriers No. 12,831—Meet at 2089 15th, St. Helen's Hall; M. Boehm, secretary, 1115 Pierce.
Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Paste Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 441 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.
Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 343 Van Ness ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 124 Fulton.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters 343 Van Ness ave.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.
Ship Scales No. 12,881—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Washington Square Hall.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Soap, Soda and Candle Workers—Meet 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.
Stationary Fireman—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, in Assembly Hall, Monadnock Building.
Street Railway Employees—Meet Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 741 47th ave., Richmond District.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm. 237, Investors' Bldg., 4th and Market. L. Michelson, sec. treas.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, 343 Van Ness ave.
Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
White Rats Actors' Union of America—Meet at 29 Fifth Street, Thursdays, at 11:30; Jos. W. Standish, secretary.
Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Notes in Union Life

The following deaths of trade unionists have been reported during the past week: Andrew C. McDevitt of the cracker bakers, Richard Washington of the stevedores, Hugh R. Moore of the electrical workers, Thomas Ward of the stevedores.

John Valentine has again been unanimously elected president of the International Molders' Union.

Labor Day trophies awarded to the unions making the best appearance will be presented to the various organizations by John I. Nolan and P. H. McCarthy as follows: On Monday evening next, Sailors, Shoe Clerks and Plasterers; Tuesday evening, Horseshoers; Beer Bottlers, the first meeting in November; Musicians, at a smoker and jinks to be held on the night of October 31st.

The convention of the International Molders' Union adjourned in Milwaukee on Saturday and the local delegates, with the exception of T. J. Mooney, will arrive home the last of the week. Mooney has gone to attend the trial of Ettor and Giovannitti in Lawrence, Mass.

The Printing Pressmen's Union of San Francisco is mourning the loss of a charter member, George Keane, whose sudden death came as a great shock to his friends.

Bartenders' Union increased its membership during the week by five initiations. The sum of \$23 was paid in sick benefits.

George W. Bell made a trip to Sacramento during the week and reports all members of the gas workers in that vicinity employed.

The machinists' ball will be held tomorrow night in the Auditorium, Page and Fillmore streets.

Musicians' Union, Local No. 6, is to give a smoker and jinks in their hall, 68 Haight street, on Monday evening, October 28th. There will be music galore and many other features worthy of the attendance of all those who can possibly be on hand at this affair.

The American Federation of Labor has issued through its president, Samuel Gompers, a circular letter to workingmen under the caption of "Learn to Organize," which every workingman, union and non-union in the country should read and heed.

The United Brewery Workers' Union will again submit to a referendum vote the proposal to establish a compensation and old-age pension system, which was defeated a few months ago by a membership vote in which the total was about 2 to 1 against it.

The American Brotherhood of Cement Workers has issued charters recently to the cement workers of Collinsville, Ill., and in Pasadena, Cal.

Here is one way of increasing the life and activity of your union. Appoint a press committee. Make this committee send brief notes weekly to the "Labor Clarion." Little personals about the members. Events in the unions. Anything that will create interest and comment. Have your press committee appointed next week.

Tools for You

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Personal and Local

The Carpenters' Hall Association has not yet definitely decided where the new hall will be located. The present quarters must be turned over to the city on December 15th. The city has already paid the purchase price, \$70,000.

D. J. Murray of the butchers, it is reported, vigorously complains of the character of street signs used in San Diego. They are not substantial enough to stand being struck with the force of an automobile. Arthur Beaver of the firemen, while acting as chauffeur, struck one of them and Murray did a cartwheel over it.

Copies of a paper issued in New York, "The Free Voice," by the insurgent, or anti-administration faction in the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union, have been received in this city. The paper severely attacks the present administration and asks for subscriptions from the membership in order that it may be continued.

A letter sent to every registered Socialist in the city by John Keller, the local secretary of the Socialist party, contains this postscript: "A boycott has been declared on the San Francisco 'Examiner' by the S. F. Labor Council. The 'Examiner' is unfair to organized labor and always has been unfair to the Socialist party. Boycott the 'Examiner'."

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, holding convention in Indianapolis, Ind., decided to hold its convention of 1915 in San Francisco. Michael Casey was elected vice-president and J. J. Morris, also of San Francisco, was elected delegate to the American Federation of Labor.

Walter Macarthur, editor of the "Coast Seamen's Journal" and member of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, who has been attending the world's congress of seamen at London, left Liverpool Saturday and is expected home in about two weeks.

Cracker Bakers' Union No. 125 at the regular meeting recommended Louis Basnach, secretary of the local joint board, to fill a vacancy on the general executive board, caused by the resignation of Frank Burkhardt. The meeting was addressed by Harry Bolton of Seattle, who is a member of the international executive board.

P. Sioris, formerly a general organizer for the California State Federation of Labor, who did

some splendid organizing work among unskilled, migratory Greek laborers, in company with two of his fellow-countrymen, is en route to his native country to take up arms in defense of Greece.

The annual ball of Tailors' Union No. 2 will be given in Mission Turner Hall, Saturday night, October 26th.

The annual entertainment and ball of Machinists' Union No. 68 will be held in the Auditorium, Page and Fillmore streets, tomorrow night. A good time is assured to all who attend.

Emil Seidel, the former Socialist Mayor of Milwaukee, now candidate for Vice-President, will speak at the Pavilion Rink on Sutter street, corner of Pierce, Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, October 20th. Don't fail to hear him. He is a fine, clear speaker, whose fire of enthusiasm seizes upon his audience and persuades them to give him the same measure of devotion to the cause that he gives himself. Reserved seats will be 50 cents. General admission, 25 cents.

Fred D. Warren, editor of the "Appeal to Reason," will speak at Dreamland Rink, Post and Steiner streets, Sunday night, at 8 o'clock, October 27th. You cannot afford to miss hearing him. In order to assist the campaign fund a general admission fee of 25 cents is charged.

The Janitors' Union is arranging to hold a smoker and high jinks in the Labor Temple on the night of October 29th. The affair will be in charge of Charles H. Shuttleworth and Charles M. Erickson.

Glass Bottle Blowers' Association No. 22 has elected and installed the following officers: President, Fred Schaefer; vice-president, W. Chard; secretary, Albert D. Westwood; financial secretary, W. Morrison; treasurer, H. Walker; conductor, G. Keller; inside sentinel, C. Stubbs; outside sentinel, A. Mott.

The United Laborers' Union has approved the action of the Building Trades Council in setting aside five holidays to be known as non-working days for union building mechanics. The question of recognizing general election days as non-working days will be submitted to a referendum vote. William F. Dwyer, business agent and secretary, reported the proceedings of the recent convention of the California State Federation of Labor. There were four initiations.

BOOKBINDERS.

A report from Indianapolis says that President Glocking was again compelled to enter a hospital to have another operation performed. The physicians say that he is suffering from cancer and they do not hold out much hope for his recovery.

One of the seceding locals in New York refused to accept the mandates of the last convention and reaffiliate with the Brotherhood. They ordered a strike in Collier's and Robert J. Collier, the head of the house, issued a statement to the strikers in which he urged them to join the parent body and cease their strife. He declared emphatically that Collier's will recognize only the bona fide organization and employ only such binders as are members of the Brotherhood.

The seceders employed in the Throw Directory and a number of other shops joined No. 3.

Sioux Falls, S. D., has been chartered. Strikes have been ordered in shops of Crescent Paper Co., Indiana Paper Co., and C. P. Lesh Paper Co., of Indianapolis, because of their refusal to sign the agreement to pay the wages, give the eight-hour workday and other desirable conditions, as other firms have done in that city.

ORPHEUM THEATER.

Comedy predominates in next week's Orpheum bill. Joseph Jefferson, a son of the famous American actor of that name, and Felice Morris will appear in "In 1999," which deals with the reversed condition of man and wife which the author predicts will exist at that period. Albertina Rasch's "Le Ballet Classique" will be presented with Mlle. Domina Marini and Marcel Bronski, dancers of international fame. It consists of a series of classic dancers in which the premieres have the support of ten skilled and graceful coryphees. "The Suffragette," a humorous advanced political satire, will be played next week only by Franklyn Ardell, with the assistance of Marie Walters. Mae Melville and Robert Higgins will amuse with a skit entitled "Just Married." The Great Asahi and his Quintette will be seen in their feats of magic, mystery and Risley. Next week concludes the engagements of Mary Quive and Paul McCarty and Leonard Gautier's "Animated Toyshop." It will also be the last of Jack Wilson and his clever associates, Franklyn Batie and Ada Lane.

SHOW ME THE UNION LABEL.

At the recent convention of the Michigan State Federation of Labor the report of the committee to ascertain the number of union-labeled garments worn by the attending delegates showed a slight increase over the figures of the convention one year ago. The report was as follows:

The number of delegates wearing union-made garments were as follows:

The number of delegates present were 70; overcoats, 53; dress coats, 50; vests, 54; trousers, 34; shirtwaists and shirts, 49; collars, 41; separate cuffs, 11; collar buttons, 13; cuff buttons, 6; ties, 34; undershirts, 40; underdrawers, 39; socks, 30; shoes, 66; hats, 58; watches, 4; fobs, 3; suspenders, 41; garters, 12; arm bands, 5; night shirts, 17.

Easier were it to hurl the rooted mountain from its base than force the yoke of slavery upon men determined to be free.—Southey.

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